

THE GAZETTE.

JANESVILLE, SATURDAY, MARCH 8.

REPUBLICAN PROMISES AND PERFORMANCES.

Under the foregoing headlines the La Crosse Chronicle, discussing the civil service question from a point of view taken by the Gazette several days ago, says:

The Gazette is asked to kindly furnish us with the interpretation of the following clause of the republican national platform of 1888:

The men who abandoned the republican platform in 1884 and continued to adhere to the democratic party have destroyed not only the cause of honest government, of sound finance and freedom of the ballot, but especially have destroyed the cause of reform in the civil service. We will not fail to keep our pledges because they have broken theirs or because their candidate has broken his. We, therefore, repeat our declaration of 1884 to wit: "The reform of civil service, as a condition of our support, is a condition of our support."

The republicans of Wisconsin also made a strong plank of the same sort to which the attention of the Gazette is so politely invited.

The democratic make no complaints at being moved, they merely wait the republicans to make the public understand the fact that the republican platform is a condition of our support.

There has not been a single case known to the Gazette, wherein the "reform" system established by law to fill grades of the service to which it is applicable, has been violated under a republican administration. The civil service law, as the Chronicle well knows, is quite limited in its scope, and the Gazette firmly believes that it should be enlarged in order to make it still more effective.

Inasmuch as the Chronicle has kindly attacked the action of the Gazette to a portion of the republican platform, it won't object if this paper proceeds on the principle of giving a Roland for an Oliver, by attracting the attention of the Chronicle to some democratic pledges and promises. In his letter to Mr. George William Curtis, on December 25, 1884 Mr. Cleveland said:

The lesson of the past should be unlearned, and such officials, as well as their successors, should be taught that efficiency, fitness and devotion to public duty are the conditions of the highest service in public place, and that the quiet and unobtrusive exercise of individual political rights is the reasonable measure of their party service.

Will the Chronicle please tell the people of this state to what extent Mr. Cleveland repeated the doctrine set forth in the letter? And then again, in his letter of acceptance in 1884 Mr. Cleveland uttered the following splendid sentiment:

When we consider the patronage of the great chief, the allurements of power, the temptation to retain public place once seized, and, more than all, the availability of party funds in an incumbent whose a horde of officeholders with a zeal born of benefits received, and fostered by the hope of favors yet to come, stand ready to aid with money and trained political services, we recognize in the eligibility of the president for reelection a most serious danger.

The Gazette does not wish to place on the Chronicle too heavy a load, and therefore will not ask it to say whether or not in 1888 Mr. Cleveland acted upon the sentiment of that quotation. Again Mr. Cleveland said in 1884:

If I were addressing none but party friends, I should deem it entirely proper to remind them that, though the coming administration is to be democratic, a due regard for the people's interest does not permit faithful party work to be always rewarded by appointing to offices, and to say to them that while democratic may expect all proper consideration, selection for office, not embraced by the civil service rules, will be based upon sufficient inquiry as to fitness, unobscured by those changes with that duty, rather than upon persistent impunity or self-selected recommendation on behalf of candidates for appointment.

The Chronicle is a very able democratic paper, and its editor is a young man of excellent mind and spirit, and he knows as well as any one can know, how utterly wrecked this premise was in the practical operation of the Cleveland administration. In less than three years Mr. Cleveland filled 43,000 places with democrats out of 56,000 places, the whole number not covered by the civil service. In some states a clear sweep was made.

The Gazette can borrow a sentiment from the Chronicle, with the privilege of reversing the parties, and say that "the republicans made no complaints of being removed (under Cleveland), but they merely wait the democrats to make the public understand the fact that this, that a democratic promise is entitled to no obedience."

It would be a good thing for the civil service, and the Gazette thinks better for the parties, if all competent and honorable officials under the government were permitted to serve out their terms. A trustworthy democrat should not be removed in the middle of a term merely because of his politics.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

The Beloit Free Press prints an editorial in which it justly compliments Captain Timme for the efficiency of the service he has rendered the state, and also endorses Mr. Coe, of Whitewater, who is a candidate for the office of secretary of state. The Free Press says:

It has been quite generally understood throughout the state since the republican state convention of 1888, that Hon. E. D. Coe, of Whitewater, would be a candidate for secretary of state before the republican state convention of 1890. This understanding has come from the support or conclusion that the present secretary, Hon. Ernest G. Timme, who will, at the expiration of the present

term, have held the office for nine years, would not again be a candidate. This was the understanding in 1888, and has been, and we do not know of anything which has occurred up to the present day to change it. Certainly Mr. Timme has said nothing to the contrary. He has, indeed, remarked in effect, that if the nomination should be tendered him he would not reject it, and who would? But this is very far from being an avowed candidate in the common usage of the word. This state never had a more capable, efficient and faithful secretary of state than Mr. Timme has been throughout his entire tenure of office, and he will deserve nothing less than the unanimous "Well and faithfully done" of the republican party when he shall retire from the office.

The Free Press then endorses the candidacy of Mr. Coe, and in regard to his fitness for the secretaryship there is not a person acquainted with the affairs of the state, but that will heartily approve of the compliment paid to the popular and efficient chief clerk of the assembly.

"For a number of years," says the Free Press, "there have been those who have been anxious to see Mr. Coe's name on the state ticket, but he has heretofore declined to allow his name to come in conflict in the state convention with that of his friend, Mr. Timme, and only when the way was deemed clear in this particular did he at last consent to stand before the public as a candidate."

If nominated and elected to the office of secretary of state, that the present admirable administration of the important duties of that office would be continued every citizen of the state is confident. Probably no man in the state has a better or more intimate acquaintance with the state affairs than he, for as member of the legislature and as chief clerk of the assembly for a series of years he has been in position that exacted the most intimate acquaintance with all public matters. Almost any other public man would need introduction to the mass of the people of Wisconsin, but there is scarcely a town or village in the whole state where Mr. Coe is not known and esteemed by some of its best citizens."

THE STRANGENESS OF SUICIDE.

The suicide of Mr. Farham, of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance company, is one of the most unexpected of unexpected things. It is against all the habits and line of life of the man. His life has been regular to a degree seldom reached. He was devoted to his work, to his home and to his church, outside of which he had almost no interest. He was in good circumstances, in apparent good health and with nothing to cast a shadow on his path. The trouble was that his life was too regular and that he was too devoted to his work. He had allowed himself to become a slave to a piece of working machinery and the machine broke down. There was too much living in a groove. He had carried the details of the great and constantly growing business of his department in his head until the delicate structure fell down under the burden. There is no doubt that the depression that overwhelmed him and led to an act so strange in one so constituted, was due to too long a strain, of which he had been unconscious himself. It was in a momentary loss of self-command that this act was done. There is no reproach for such an act, under such conditions, but it is a warning to a man of blameless life.

There have been a good many suicides of late years in the United States as strange as that of Mr. Farham. To all appearances men of sound mind, with no domestic or business troubles to burden them—men whose characters are altogether blameless, and whose lives are worth much to themselves and to their families and to the communities in which they live, will deliberately and quietly end their existence with a bullet. Why? This question is difficult to answer.

It is very true that much melancholy is produced by too much close work. Too many men and women live in too narrow a circle. They plot too persistently. They lack activity. They are too much enmeshed by the stern realities of life, and do not see enough of the sunshine, nor do they hear enough of its laughter. Self command can never be lost if one goes without the shadows that so often enfold the minds of those who live in a groove.

But there is a mystery about suicide that no one can unravel. In Mr. Farham's case, it was, no doubt, a breaking down of the system. But why a seemingly strong man, a man of energy, of broad business views, of sound health, of plenty wherewith to make life a golden existence, should prefer the grave to the luxuries of an elegant home, is one of the unexplainable mysteries of this strange life.

There is something the matter with that young and Napoleonic democratic journalist, Henry Watterson. He is kicking over the traces. He is a regular rebel. He won't bow his neck to the Cleveland yoke. He did in 1888, but took sweet revenge for it by afterwards writing more severe things of Cleveland than any republican editor ever did. He has the courage to say that Cleveland can't be nominated in 1892 unless New York is solid for him. Any "if" about Cleveland's nomination is rebellion and will be put down by Cleveland himself. Mr. Watterson says "if" the New York delegation is not for Cleveland that the nominee will be Governor Campbell, of Ohio. He seems to think that Campbell can carry Ohio while he does not hope that Cleveland can carry New York. Mr. Watterson has a campaign of success marked out for himself in 1902. Campbell of Ohio and Gray of Indiana, he thinks will do it.

Ex-Postmaster Paul, of Milwaukee, has been in Washington testifying before the civil service committee. When asked what his politics were he said it would be hard to define, but that he was classed as a democrat at home. When asked if he was a civil service reformer, he said he was, but in qualifying the remark he took the position the Gazette has long occupied: "Yes, I believe, how-

ever; that the civil service law, as now administered, restrains honest men from holding office, and leads encouragement to reneals. A man may not be able to give the date of the battle of Bunker Hill and still make a good stamper."

Mr. Speaker Reed does not believe in having rules and not enforcing them. Wherever he sees a member smoking within the hall of the house, he sends a warning to him, but in a quiet and gentlemanly way. One member to whom such an admonition was carried handed the page a note in which he reminded the speaker that it was by the latter's invitation he had smoked the first cigar he ever enjoyed on the floor of the house. "That's different," came Mr. Reed's rejoinder; "there is now in the chair a man who believes in enforcing the rules."

It appears from a published statement of Sam Jones that he is not going to change his present occupation for farming. He explains the situation in this way: "I am making more money than any ten bishops in the Methodist church, and it would be foolish for me to try anything like an experiment." It is money that Jones is after. He hasn't much regard for usefulness, and none whatever for modesty and humility. He is after the slightly dollar and for this does he pretend to be a preacher.

Mr. Cleveland is the only ex-president who ever made a party success whenever he took office. He is a superior commander, when he waves his hand between elections and in the recesses of his party, the democrats come standing; but on the day of election two years ago it was a mode of ruling men didn't work to advantage for the commander.

Direct Tax Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The direct tax bill was reported back to the house from the judiciary committee, accompanied by a majority report submitted by Mr. Casswell of Wisconsin, and a minority report by Mr. Oates of Alabama. The majority report says that the views of the committee on the bill last year met the approval of the majority and are adopted by them in reporting the bill back this year. The minority report says that the veto message of ex-President Cleveland is so accurate and lucid in statement, so cogent in reasoning and logical in deduction, that the minority adopt it as expressing their views on the bill.

Still Hunting that Leak.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Senator Dolph's special committee, whose mission on earth is to discover the hole through which the confidential session secrets leak out and get into print, held a meeting and examined a number of senators as to whether they had given away any information of that character. They all said they had disclosed no facts which they understood to be sacred under the rules. Several of them, however, said that they had treated confidences of appointment as not coming under this head. Among those who were questioned were Senators Allison, Berry, Hale, Allen, Call and Ransom.

Nominations Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Senate has confirmed the following nominations: James Lumbard, surveyor of customs, St. Joseph, Mo.; William R. Estes of Minnesota, consul, Kingston, Jamaica. Receiver of public moneys—Sheldon L. Frazier, Duluth, Minn.; J. Walfrid, Taylor Falls, Minn. Postmasters—Indiana, William Breeding, Edenburg; John H. Berrick, La Grange; H. H. Walker, Remington; Minnesota, D. D. Hutchison; North Dakota, C. H. Honey, Park River; South Dakota, J. W. Beattie, Mitchell; Wisconsin, D. E. Welch, Baraboo; D. C. Remington, Mauston.

To Retire Gen. Fremont.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Gen. Spaulding has introduced a bill to consider his bill placing Gen. John C. Fremont on the retired list of the Army, with the rank of Major-General. It was private-bill day and Gen. Spaulding endeavored to get action on his measure. An old musty claim was in the way, and was not disposed of until nearly five o'clock, the recognized time for adjournment. Then Gen. Spaulding got his bill read, and it went over until next Friday under the head of "unfinished business."

Testing Smokeless Powder.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Some interesting experiments are to be had at the Washington navy yard with a new smokeless powder, the invention of Prof. S. R. Emmens, a well known ordnance expert. The inventor claims to have discovered what this and all other Governments have been searching for for years—viz.: a smokeless powder for heavy guns that will give a high velocity and low recoil, and which will not absorb moisture.

Promotion for Schofield.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Brig.-Gen. Miles during his presence here has put in some good ticks with his Congressional friends in favor of the bill to make Major-General Schofield a Lieutenant-General. His interest in the matter is entirely unselfish, for the passage of the pending bill would result in making him a Major-General. Favorable action by both the military committees is looked for during the coming week.

To Tunnel the Detroit River.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Ex-Senator Conger, Judge Cheever, and Representative Allen, all of Michigan, were before the House Committee on Commerce and made arguments in favor of an early report to the House of the pending resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for an estimate of the cost of constructing a tunnel under the Detroit River.

Hope for Mr. Taubee Abandoned.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Mr. Taubee is still alive, but his condition is very precarious, and the most sanguine of his physicians has almost abandoned hope.

Don't Feel Well.

And yet you are not sick enough to consult a doctor, or you refrain from doing for fear you will alarm yourself. You need it is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which will lift you out of that uncertain, uncomfortable, dangerous condition, into a state of good health, confidence and cheerfulness. You've no idea how potent this peculiar medicine is in cases like yours.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The United States Senate Takes Up the Blair Educational Bill.

MR. BLAIR THREATENS TO FORSAKE THE REPUBLICANS.

Still Debating the Educational Bill—Other News and Gossip From the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—After the usual morning business, in the way of the presentation of petitions, and of the introduction and reporting of bills (none of them of public importance), the Senate at half-past twelve proceeded to the consideration of bills on the calendar. The Senate passed the following public building bills: For Sterling, Ill., \$50,000; Oakland, Cal., \$300,000; Cheyenne, Wyo., \$150,000; Chester, Pa., \$100,000; Helena, Mont., \$400,000.

The Blair bill came up as unfinished business and Mr. Blair addressed the Senate. He insisted that the Republican party was not to be driven from the passage of his bill, and he predicted that if that party failed to make good its pledge that fact would put an end to the Blair bill. For himself, he owed no political allegiance to a party, and he said that there were other men in the country who were, like him, testing the solemn pledges of the Republican party. That, he said, was no threat; but it was a fair warning of a warning from one who loved his party and who had as much blood in the soil which that party had helped to bless as any of them.

Mr. Hale opposed the bill. He spoke of the growing opposition to the measure and said that if it were to be fixed upon the country, never to have its grip loosened, the line of State and local interests and influences and powers would fade away and recede and would be finally swallowed up in the sea of Federal influence. He did not believe that the Senate of the United States was prepared to embark on any such course. The history of the bill had shown that all the time that opposition to the bill had increased the reasons for its passage had diminished.

Mr. Blair said that he was not mistaken as to the source from which most of the misrepresentation at the north concerning the bill had come. The Jesuitical power of the country had decided that the way to get control of the schools was first to get control of the press. The press had received its full share of attention and manifested its full share of subservience. The New York papers were monopolies of the worst kind, and the country papers had been perverted and poisoned by them. Even the religious papers in the north had been induced by misrepresentations to turn its back on the national impulses of Republicanism and oppose the bill, but when it got the facts, as it would get them some day, that truth would press would tell a different story.

The House.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—In the House, on motion of Mr. Rogers, of Arkansas, the Senate bill was passed authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Arkansas river in the Indian Territory. [A bill similar to this was passed some days ago, but the second passage was made necessary on account of a mistake made by the engrossing clerks of the Senate.]

Mr. Hanger, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution in the Alabama contested election case of Threat vs. Clark. The resolution, which was unanimously reported, declares Clark entitled to retain his seat. It was adopted.

TO FORFEIT UNEARNED LANDS.

Favorable Report on the General Bill Introduced by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Senate committee on public lands agreed upon, and Senator Plumb subsequently reported, a general land-grant forfeiture bill, framed on the same lines as the bills passed by the committee in the last Congress. The bill forfeits to the United States all lands opposite to and continuous with the portion of any railroad not yet completed and in operation for the construction or benefit of which lands have heretofore been granted.

It is provided, however, that this shall not be construed as forfeiting any lands heretofore granted by the construction of any portion of a railroad under any act of congress making a grant of public lands. Persons in possession of any of the forfeited lands under title derived from the sale or corporation to which the restored lands were granted are given the right to purchase the land from the United States, in quantities not exceeding 320 acres by any one person, at the rate of \$1.25 an acre, at any time within two years after the passage of the act.

Where persons or corporations hold land to which under the terms of this act, they can not obtain title from the United States, they are given six months within which to remove growing crops or improvements which may have been made. A failure to do so within this period provides that it shall not apply to any lands in Iowa on which any person in good faith has made, or asserted the right to make, a pre-emption of homestead settlement.

CHEAP TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

Knights of Labor Are in Favor of the Wade Postal Telegraph Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Ralph Beaumont, chairman of the legislative committee of the Knights of Labor, made an argument before the House committee on postoffices and postroads in favor of the government assuming entire control of the telegraph business of the country. This scheme is embodied in a bill introduced by Representative Wade of Missouri. Mr. Beaumont said that if the Wade bill could not be passed he would take half a loaf and be content for the present with the Wamaker bill.

THE CLAYTON ASSASSINATION.

A Committee to Investigate the Arkansas Election Case.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—At the meeting of the House committee on elections the sub-committee, consisting of Chairman Rowell and Messrs. Lacy and Crisp, reported that it had received the evidence in the contested election case of Clayton vs. Breckinridge, from Arkansas, with a memorial from the contestant and a statement from the contestee.

The report of a resolution providing for the appointment of a sub-committee of five members, to be appointed by the Chairman, to make a full and thorough investigation of the case. The sub-committee is to be authorized to send for persons and papers, and, if necessary, to go to Arkansas to perfect the inquiry. The resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote.

Look—At those choice lots in the first ward for sale by D. CONNER.

REPORT OF THE ROCK COUNTY NATIONAL BANK.

At Janesville, in the State of Wisconsin, at the close of business Feb. 28, 1890.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	\$311,241.11
Overdrafts	2,889.20
U. S. bonds to secure deposits	25,800.00
Due from approved reserve agents	54,672.31
Due from State Banks and Bankers	6,486.27
Cu rent expenses and taxes paid	1,734.25
Checks and other cash items	10,927.00
Furniture and fixtures	2,100.00
Buildings and other real estate	14,173.00
Notes and certificates of deposit	249.16
Special	29,572.54
Legal tender notes	10,000.00
Redemption fund with United States	10,000.00
Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	1,125.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer (other than 5 per cent. redemption fund)	436.36
Total	\$457,104.13

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	\$100,000.00
Surplus fund	30,000.00
Undivided profits	5,942.43
National bank notes outstanding	21,500.00
Individual deposits subject to check	\$25,500.00
Demand certificates of deposit	63,480.67
Total	\$246,423.03

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

County of Rock.

I, J. D. Smith, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of March, 1890.

Correct attested—G. J. JACKSON, Notary Public.

B. B. ELDRIDGE, JOHN WATSON, Directors.

REPORT OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

At Janesville, in the State of Wisconsin, at the close of business, Feb. 28th, 1890.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	\$254,950.50
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	819.45
U. S. bonds to secure deposits	25,800.00
Due from approved reserve agents	54,672.31
Due from other National Banks	1,984.41
Due from State Banks and Bankers	7,250.00
Building home furniture and fixtures	8,000.00
Current expenses and taxes paid	2,512.95
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	2,000.00
Checks and other cash items	10,441.58
Notes and certificates of deposit	3,000.00
Fractional paper currency, Notes, and cents	96.56
Specific	2,163.35
Legal tender notes	6,700.00
Redemption fund	1,000.00
5 per cent. of circulation	1,417.50
Due from U. S. Treasurer (other than 5 per cent. redemption fund)	1,000.00
Total	\$384,478.73

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	\$125,000.00
Surplus fund	25,000.00
Undivided profits	14,840.18
National bank notes outstanding	22,500.00
Individual deposits subject to check	128,219.48
Demand certificates of deposit	8,186.30
Total	\$384,478.73

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

County of Rock.

I, J. D. Doe, Cashier of the First National Bank of Janesville, Wis., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of March, 1890.

GEO. G. WHEELER, Notary Public for Wis.

Correct—Attst—J. D. REYNOLDS, L. B. CARLE, Directors.

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Orders for All Kinds of Wood Work, will receive prompt attention.

E. SHOPBELL, Janesville, Wis.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the Ivory." They are not, but like all counterfeits, they lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for Ivory Soap and insist upon having it. 'Tis sold everywhere.

License or No License.

CITY OF JANEVILLE, Wis. WHEREAS a number of the qualified electors of the city of Janesville, Wisconsin, Wisconsin, amounting to more than ten percent of the number of voters at the next general election in said city for governor, have presented to the undersigned clerk of said city a petition in writing, by them signed, praying that the electors of said city may have a ballot to be used on the first day of April next, the question whether or not any person shall be licensed to sell or traffic in any intoxicating liquors or drinks as a beverage in said city and that said vote shall be taken according to the provisions of chapter 21 of the laws of 1889. Now, therefore, in accordance with the statute in such case made and provided it is hereby ordered that on the first day of April next, the voters of said city, on the first day of April next, shall be permitted to vote on the question whether or not any person shall be licensed to sell or traffic in any intoxicating liquors or drinks as a beverage in said city, on the first day of April next, at 10 o'clock, a. m. Dated, Janesville, Wisconsin, March 8, 1890. GEO. H. BAKER, City Clerk.

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Don't fail to examine our stock before buying.

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THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD. Thankful for past favors, and soliciting a continuance of the same, I am

Very Respectfully,

SILAS HAYNER, Agent.

THE WRECK AT BAY VIEW.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE RAILROAD DISASTER.

Pathetic Death of a Bride Returning from Her Wedding Trip—Fatal Sleigh Ride.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 8.—The relief and wrecking train sent to the scene of the disaster on the Lake Shore road, near Hamburg, has returned. It was met by a large and anxious crowd, and it brought the first definite particulars of the accident. Ambulances and a corps of surgeons were also in waiting, and the work of transferring the injured persons to the hospital was quickly accomplished.

It is learned that all those who were seriously injured were in the front part of the Pullman car nearest the engine. Eye witnesses of the accident give the highest praise to the big negro porter of the car, A. E. Waldron. With great presence of mind this man dashed into the wreckage and at much danger to himself succeeded in extinguishing the lamps in the sleeper, which was blazing up ominously and would soon have set the car afire but for his timely action, which doubtless saved many persons from perishing by fire.

One of the sleeping car conductor, Louis L. Test, showed bravery and cool judgment. He was the first person in the rear section of the train to notice that a coupling had parted.

He instantly applied the air-brake by means of a rope running through the car, but it failed to work. He ran through three cars and made a similar effort, but the apparatus was disabled in all. As a last resort he turned to the hand brake, and was screwing the nearest one up to the highest notch when the crash came. It has been learned that the same coupling had been found parted at Dun-
kirk and at Buffalo, and that, though the air-brake and steam tubes were not connected. One of the porters made the remark that the occupants of all the sleepers would have to go through to Buffalo.

The Stewards of Rochester were found pinned down and crushed by timbers.

Joseph D. Barker and wife of Boston were in the forward sleeper. The former was killed, and Mrs. Barker, who was probably fatally crushed. The 2-year-old child of the Stewards of Rochester, who were among the killed, is being cared for here, and the little one came constantly for its father and mother.

A Bride Among the Killed.

One of the saddest incidents ever recorded in the annals of railroad disasters was the death of Mrs. Baneus, a handsome young bride from Saratoga. Her body was horribly bruised and her skull crushed. Mr. Baneus is at the hospital here in a state of frenzy bordering on insanity. The doctors say it will be a miracle if he ever recovers his reason.

Mr. and Mrs. Baneus had been spending their honeymoon in the West and had been married only a few weeks. When the accident occurred Mrs. Baneus was pinioned in the wreck. Her husband was injured about a double-seated head, but his pains were nothing to him as compared with the agony he felt for his wife. She was brought into the sleeper when exhausted and Mrs. Thompson and Greene of Buffalo, who were all in their power for her relief, but she remained unconscious.

In the meantime the husband was stretched out on another seat with two doctors working over him. The poor man seemed indifferent to his own suffering and every few minutes jumped up from his seat to get a look at his wife, who was rolled up in blankets and lay stretched across a double seat. The doctors restrained him by keeping him constantly informed of her condition, but the suspense was too much for him. When Mrs. Baneus was found, she was brushed the doctors aside, and folded his arms about the dying woman. "She is cold; she is cold!" he cried in despair, glancing pitifully at the physicians.

"No," such a living girl," answered one of them. "The devotion of the broken-hearted husband was touching in the extreme. He refused to be led away, and clung to the side of his unconscious wife, kissing her hair and lips and urging on the doctors to further efforts to save her life. The wounded woman died, however, at 2:30 o'clock, as the train was slowly moving into Buffalo.

Identifying the Victims.

One more of the victims has been identified as John W. Flynn of Canton, Ohio, a traveling man for Lautz Brothers & Co., the soap manufacturers of this city.

Another, from cards found on his person, is believed to be John T. Power of Pittsfield, Mass., a supposed traveling agent for D. M. Collins & Co., dealers in knit goods at that place. The bodies of the dead were badly mangled.

CAVE-IN IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Citizens of Curry's Hill Thrown into a Panic by Sinking Ground.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 8.—The suburb of Plymouth, known as Curry's Hill, was terribly shaken by a cave-in early yesterday. The cave-in was caused by the falling in of the roof in some abandoned part of the Washington Colliery, 450 feet below the surface.

The shock was very violent, the surface settling in some places ten feet. The house of William Kelley was completely wrecked and four or five others were badly damaged. The cave-in created the greatest excitement and the people ran out into the cold in their night-clothes.

No one was seriously hurt, though several were bruised by falling furniture, etc. In several instances fire broke out in the dismantled houses, caused by stoves being upset, but the flames were speedily put out.

BOYS KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION.

Frightful Accident in a Furniture Factory at Evansville, Ind.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., March 8.—An explosion occurred at noon in the shavings or dust room in the Armstrong furniture factory, which utterly wrecked it, and then fire consumed the wreck. Three boys—Fred Sachs, Willie Cheatham, and George Crawford—were in the dust room eating their dinner and were burned to death. Their bodies were recovered later, but were burned beyond recognition.

Charles Shelby, the engineer, was blown twenty feet, and both legs broken and his head badly crushed. The explosion was caused by the flame of a lantern coming in contact with the powder-like dust. The loss to the firm is about \$1,000, covered by insurance.

SAD END OF A SLEIGH RIDE.

Eight Persons Injured by a Runaway Team in Wisconsin.

BALDWIN, March 8.—Eight persons were injured, some of them fatally, in a runaway accident Thursday night. A party of eighteen people was out driving in a four-horse sleigh when one of the reins broke and the four spirited horses dashed away at breakneck speed, running into a sidewalk and throwing the occupants of the sleigh out with terrific force. The following is a list of the injured:

EDMOND DE MARCELLE; internal injuries; will probably die.

MISS MEXIE FITZPATRICK; badly cut about the head; she is unconscious.

GEORGE FITZPATRICK; right leg broken.

MRS. GEORGE FITZPATRICK; cut about the head and face.

MRS. A. E. BRAINERD; terribly gashed across the top of the head.

Five others are more or less injured, but none of them seriously.

Pearl's soap secures a beautiful complexion.

DROWNED IN LAKE OKOJOBI.

James McIntosh and Two Ladies Drive Into an Air-Ship.

MASON CITY, Iowa, March 8.—James McIntosh and two daughters of James Evans, all of Spirit Lake, were drowned in East Okoboji lake yesterday. They were driving across the lake and ran into an air-ship. They were in the water several hours before their bodies could be recovered.

Twenty Thousand Dollar Blaze.

CHICAGO, March 8.—Fire in a four-story brick building at 257 and 259 Franklin street last evening destroyed property to the value of some \$20,000. C. F. Ross & Co., commission merchants, \$12,500, fully insured. Michael Cohen & Son, hosiery, lose \$2,500. The estate of Conrad Seipp loses \$5,000 on the building.

Boy and Horse Drowned.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., March 8.—While attempting to make a short turn on the bank of the creek with an express wagon George Redding, aged 15 years, drove his horse too near the bank, and boy and horse were drowned in the back-water, which is twelve feet deep. The body has not yet been recovered.

Burned in Her Home.

DENTON, Md., March 8.—The dwelling of Alexander Stokes, near Ridgely, was destroyed by fire to-day. Mrs. Stokes perished in the flames. She was subject to epileptic fits.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

"Bradstreet's" Reports from the Leading Business Centers of the Country.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Bradstreet's "State of Trade," published to-day, says: "Special telegrams report no general improvement in the distribution of goods. There is a heavy southern demand for bacon, and cattle and hogs are both in better demand at the west. Low prices for grain at the interior and the farmers' indebtedness are reported. The total business for the month of February aggregated \$4,399,045,331, an increase over February of last year of 5.4 per cent. Exports of wheat and flour, at which both cities, the week as reported, aggregated 2,363,860 bushels against 807,510 bushels in the first week of March 1889. Total exported July 1 to date is 73,415,293 bushels, as compared with 63,990,695 bushels in a like part of 1888-89.

Reports of available stocks of wheat east of the Rocky Mountains, United States and Canada, March 1, show a total of 44,700,000 bushels. The week as reported, aggregate 2,363,860 bushels against 807,510 bushels in the first week of March 1889. Total exported July 1 to date is 73,415,293 bushels, as compared with 63,990,695 bushels in a like part of 1888-89.

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NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

Daniel Weatherax, Jr., was killed near Elkhart, Ind., by a tree which he was chopping falling on him.

The mill at Elkhart, Ind., which was shot down in the street shortly after 6 o'clock last evening by Patrick Crowe, a desperate young thief whom the official were attempting to place under arrest for a diamond robbery of considerable magnitude. It is feared that Officer Briscoe's injuries will prove fatal.

Linville's injury is dangerous, but not necessarily fatal unless lockjaw or blood poisoning should set in, while the crowd escaped with a bad wound in the fleshy part of the left arm. The would-be murderer and robber was caught after a long and exciting chase and locked up at the Harrison street station to await the result of the victim's injuries.

Wednesday night Crowe, who had been on a protracted spree, called at a respectable house on Clark street, near Park, and next morning about 11 o'clock he attempted to rob a woman named Annie Hall of diamond jewelry valued at \$1,500. The woman resisted and Crowe discharged his revolver at her, the bullet lodging in the fleshy part of her left arm.

The thief then hastily gathered together the diamonds and started to run down the stairs. At the door his progress was barred by a colored woman. A vicious blow on the head from the butt of the revolver stretched the woman senseless on the floor. Crowe then made his escape.

He was caught yesterday evening about 6 o'clock, at a pawnshop on Clark street where he was raising some money on the diamonds. As Crowe was leaving the pawnshop Officer Linville stepped up to him and placing a hand on his shoulder said: "You are my prisoner. Come with me to the station."

"I'll never go with you alive," retorted the prisoner, whipping a revolver from his pocket and firing full in the face of the officer. The bullet struck just below the left ear, and passing completely through the tongue, he was left without the right side of the face. The officer fell to the ground with the blood pouring in torrents from his mouth.

The streets were full of people. The thief turned east on Adams street followed by a rapidly increasing crowd, who were yelling: "Stop, thief!" "Stop, thief!"

Officer Briscoe, who stands at the corner of Adams and Dearborn streets, saw the man running toward him, revolver in hand, and followed by the howling mob. The officer made an attempt to seize the man, when a shot from Crowe's revolver wounded the officer in the left breast, the bullet entering just below the nipple.

Officer Briscoe fell to the ground mortally wounded. As he dropped he pulled his own revolver and fired at Crowe, the bullet crashing through his assailant's left arm. Crowe continued to run toward Michigan avenue, his pursuers being reinforced by Detectives Plunkett, Marsh, McDonald, and a half dozen uniformed officers who were attracted by the sounds of the shooting and the yells and cries of the excited crowd.

As he was crossing State street Crowe turned and discharged the only remaining chamber of his revolver at the crowd. The bullet plowed through the arm of C. E. Cole, who was foremost among the pursuers. Crowe continued running and turned south on Michigan avenue, taking refuge in a blind alley adjoining the Pullman building, where, with revolver in hand, he kept his pursuers at bay until Detective Plunkett and Marsh struck him down with well directed blows from the butts of their revolvers.

It was with difficulty the crowd was kept from lynching Crowe until the wagon arrived and took him to the station.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THOSE WHO INTEND

To build a home in the Spring, can not afford to do it till they have fully investigated our Riverview Park home sites. Improvements already made there and those we have under contract, make this the cream of residence sections in this city.

Yours very truly,
GEO. L. & SARAH H. CARRINGTON.

WHOEVER IS SEEKING FOR PAYING
Investment will do well to look up Riverview Park and all its outlook. What we seek is homebuilder, yet to those not just yet ready to build, but who contemplate so doing in the not far future, and have a little money to invest, this property is a sure winner. There is not a lot in the "Park" but what will sell for ten per cent. over our present price before July 1st. We will sell not over 10 or 12 lots more at our present price and shall then advance the rest of our holding 20 PER CENT. Will it not pay you to come in now?

Yours Very Truly,
GEO. L. & SARAH H. CARRINGTON.

THE VOICE OF THE PULPIT.

Subjects to be Discussed in Janesville Pulpits to-morrow.

TRINITY CHURCH.—Corner of Jackson and Bluff streets. Rev. James S. Bluff, rector. Sunday, March 10, 10 A. M., Holy Communion; 10:30 A. M., Morning Prayer and Sermon; 7:30 P. M., Evening Prayer and Sermon. Sunday school after service. Friday, March 15, 10 A. M., Sunday School; 10:30 A. M., Sunday School; 10:30 A. M., Sunday School; 10:30 A. M., Sunday School.

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Take Notice.

I am blind, and no chance of getting my sight. I shall close out my stock at once and below cost. Fifty sets of farm harness; twenty-five sets of light harness; trunks, satchels, and robes; show cases and fixtures for sale.

WM. S. SADDLER,
15 South Main St.

We would inform our customers that we now have a supply of our superior black eye wool, China silk, embroideries, flouncings, etc.

FROCK & SUTHERLAND.

\$75.00 to \$250.00 can be made working for us. We prefer to have our customers make their own clothes, and we guarantee to make up a thoroughly artistic wardrobe. Correct styles and a perfect fit. We carry the latest patterns and select the best material.

B. H. JOHNSON & CO.,
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HOW IS THE TIME

TO ORDER YOUR

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We have received and opened for inspection positively the largest lot of

Suitings, Trouserings,

AND

SPRING OVERCOATS!

in the city, and consists of the newest fabrics from the leading manufacturers and importers and we guarantee to make up a thoroughly artistic wardrobe. Correct styles and a perfect fit. We carry the latest patterns and select the best material.

WE ARE UP WITH THE TIMES.

and our prices are right. We have all the novelties in the

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line. The

Latest Styles of Hats,

etc., and cordially invite you to inspect our stock.

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Artistic Tailors.

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GRUBB BLOCK, WEST MILWAUKEE ST.

ARE SELLING FOR CASH

A fine (far-stock) Stiff Hats for 99c

A N. Y. mill (bosom set in)

unlaundried Shirts - - - 35c

Boys' Black Worsted Knit

Pants - - - - - 25c

An elegant line of fine Silk Neck-

wear - - - - - 25c

And a Choice Stock of

NEW

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For Men, Boys and Children, at

attractively low prices. You are

invited to call and inspect our

goods and prices. BOSTO

CLOTHING HOUSE.

S. D. GRUBB,

Manager.

CITY MILLS

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RISEING SUN

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